The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 18. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarned by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed..$65

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No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed..... 85

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Rosewood table, in oil..... 105

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Mahogany table..... 125

Rosewood table..... 130

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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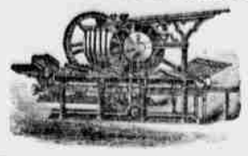
THE COLUMBIAN,



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THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

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BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
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Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

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A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Creasy & John's Building. [apr6'67-6m.

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☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. [Jan'67.

JOHN JACOBS,
Has removed from Light Street to Port Noble, in this county; and is prepared to practice as a
VETERINARY SURGEON,
and prescribes for all diseases of Horses and Cattle, and cures
RINGBONE, SPAVIN, &C., &C.
Those desiring to secure his services should address him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr12'67.

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GREAT SALE OF WATCHES.

On the popular one price plan, giving every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of Ten Dollars! Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory:

500 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$250 to $750
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5,000 Silver hunting levers	50 to 150
5,000 Silver hunting Duplexes	75 to 250
5,000 Gold ladies' watches	50 to 75
10,000 Gold hunting lepines	50 to 100
10,000 Miscellaneous silver watches	50 to 100
25,000 Hunting hunting silver watches	25 to 50
30,000 Assorted watches, all kinds	10 to 75

Every patron obtains a watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s Great American Watch Co., New York City, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates naming articles, are placed in sealed envelopes. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificates, upon payment of ten dollars whether it be a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article is valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb watch for $15. Tempting offers to those wishing to act as agents. Territory. It is a legitimately conducted business duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us.

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Choice Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

TO PICAYUNE BUTLER.

HORACE IMITATED.

Gold hath no lustre of its own,
It shines by temperate use alone,
And when in earth unwrought it lies,
E'en Butler can the mass despise.
With never falling wing shall Fame,
To latest ages bear the name
Of Butler, who so oft did prove,
For silver spoons intensest love,
Forks, watches, rings, above his soul
Have always held supreme control.
Not victory in a well-fought field,
Not death, beneath a bloody shield,
Are half so dear to Butler bold,
As well wrought garniture of gold,
Stolen from ladies in Orleans,
To grace dull Lowell's gloomy scenes.
The miser by indulgence nursed,
Increases still his golden thirst;
The thief escaping once the net,
Is in his way more surely set;
Honor and virtue are but dross,
And loss of gold 's the only loss.
To gain it some their country rob,
And some by contract take the job,
Some take the road with glittering knife,
And ask your money or your life;
But Butler's life at New Orleans,
Improves on all those varied scenes.

PUBLIUS.

TRUST, TRUST, SWEET LADY, TRUST.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

Trust, trust, sweet lady, trust,
'Tis a shield of sevenfold steel;
Cares and sorrows come they must,
But sharper far is doubt to feel.

If deceit must vex the heart,
Who can pass through life without?
Better far to bear the smart
Than to crush the soul with doubt.

Trust the lover, trust the friend,
Heed not what old rhymers tell;
Trust to God, and in the end,
Doubt not all will still be well.

Love's best guide, friendship's stay,
Trust to innocence was given,
'Tis doubt that paves the downward way,
But trust unlocks the gates of heaven.

Miscellaneous.

THE GOLD-BUG.

[CONTINUED.]

"At this stage of my reflections I endeavored to remember, and *did* remember, with entire distinctness, every incident which occurred about the period in question. The weather was chilly (oh rare and happy incident!), and a fire was blazing upon the hearth. I was heated with exercise and sat near the table. You, however, had drawn a chair close to the chimney. Just as I placed the parchment in your hand, and as you were in the act of inspecting it, Wolf, the Newfoundland, entered, and leaped upon your shoulders. With your left hand you caressed him and kept him off, while your right, holding the parchment, was permitted to fall listlessly between your knees, and in close proximity to the fire. At one moment I thought the blaze had caught it, and was about to caution you, but, before I could speak you had withdrawn it, and were engaged in its examination. When I considered all these particulars I doubted not for a moment that *heat* had been the agent in bringing to light, upon the parchment, the skull which I saw designed upon it. You are all aware that chemical preparations exist, and have existed time out of mind, by means of which it is possible to write upon either paper or vellum, so that the characters shall become visible only when subjected to the action of fire. Zaffre, digested in *aqua regia*, and diluted with four times its weight of water, is sometimes employed; a green tint results. The regulus of cobalt, dissolved in spirit of nitre, gives a red. These colors disappear at longer or shorter intervals after the material written upon cools, but again become apparent upon the re-application of heat.

"I now scrutinized the death's-head with care. Its outer edges—the edges of the drawing nearest the edge of the vellum—were far more distinct than the others. It was clear that the action of the caloric had been imperfect or unequal. I immediately kindled a fire, and subjected every portion of the parchment to a glowing heat. At first, the only effect was the strengthening of the faint lines in the skull; but, upon persevering in the experiment, there became visible, at the corner of the slip diagonally opposite to the spot in which the death's-head was delineated, the figure of what I at first supposed to be a goat. A closer scrutiny, however, satisfied me that it was intended for a kid."

"Ha! ha!" said I, "to be sure I have no right to laugh at you—a million and a half of money is too serious a matter for mirth—but you are not about to establish a third link in your chain—and will not find any especial connexion between your pirates and a goat—pirates, you know, have nothing to do with goats; they appertain to the farming interest."

"But I have just said that the figure was *not* that of a goat."

"Well, a kid, then—pretty much the same thing."

"Pretty much, but not altogether," said Legrand. "You may have heard of one *Captain* Kidd. I at once looked upon the figure of the animal as a kind of punning or hieroglyphical signature. I say signature; because its position upon the vellum suggested this idea. The death's-head at the corner diagonally opposite, had, in the same manner, the air of a stamp, or seal. But I was sorely put out by the absence of all else—of the body to my imagined instrument—of the text for my context."

"I presume you expected to find a letter between the stamp and the signature."

"Something of that kind. The fact is, I felt irresistibly impressed with a presentiment of some vast good fortune impending. I can scarcely say why. Perhaps, after all, it was rather a desire than an actual belief;—but do you know that Jupiter's silly words, about the bug being of solid gold, had a remarkable effect upon my fancy? And then the series of accidents and coincidences—these were so very extraordinary. Do you observe how mere an accident it was that these events should have occurred upon the *sole* day of all the year in which it has been, or may be, sufficiently cool for fire, and that without the fire, or without the intervention of the dog at the precise moment in which he appeared, I should never have become aware of the death's-head, and so never the possessor of the treasure?"

"But proceed—I am all impatience."

"Well, you have heard, of course, the many stories current—the thousand vague rumors afloat about money buried, somewhere upon the Atlantic coast, by Kidd and his associates. These rumors must have had some foundation in fact. And that the rumors have existed so long and so continuous, could have resulted, it appeared to me only from the circumstances of the buried treasure still remaining entombed. Had Kidd concealed his plunder for a time, and afterwards reclaimed it, the rumors would scarcely have reached us in their present unvarying form. You will observe that the stories told are all about money-seekers, not about money-finders. Had the pirate recovered his money, there the affair would have dropped. It seemed to me that some accident—say the loss of a memorandum indicating its locality—had deprived him of the means of recovering it, and that this accident had become known to his followers, who otherwise might never have heard that treasure had been concealed at all, and who, busying themselves in vain, because unguided attempts, to regain it, had given first birth, and then universal currency, to the reports which are now so common. Have you ever heard of any important treasure being unearthed along the coast?"

"Never."

"But that Kidd's accumulations were immense, is well known. I took it for granted, therefore, that the earth still held them; and you will scarcely be surprised when I tell you that I felt a hope, nearly amounting to certainty, that the parchment so strangely found, involved a lost record of the place of deposit."

"But how did you proceed?"

"I held the vellum again to the fire, after increasing the heat; but nothing appeared. I now thought it possible that the coating of dirt might have something to do with the failure; so I carefully rinsed the parchment by pouring warm water over it, and, having done this, I placed it in a tin pan, with the skull downwards, and put the pan upon a furnace of lighted charcoal. In a few minutes, the pan having become thoroughly heated, I removed the slip, and to my inexpressible joy, found it spotted, in several places, with what appeared to be figures arranged in lines. Again I placed it in the pan, and suffered it to remain another minute. Upon taking it off, the whole was just as you see it now."

Here Legrand having re-heated the parchment, submitted it to my inspection. The following characters were rudely traced, in a red tint, between the death's-head and the goat:

53‡‡†305))6*;4826)4‡.)4‡);806*;48†8¶60))85;1‡(;:‡*8†83(88)5*†;46(;88*96*?;8)*‡(;485);5*†2:*‡(;4956*2(5—4†8¶8*;4069285);)6†8)4‡‡;1(‡9;48081;8:8‡1;48†85;4)485†528806*81(‡9;48;(88;4(‡?34;48)4‡;161;:188;‡?;

"But," said I, returning him the slip "I am as much in the dark as ever. Were all the jewels of Golconda awaiting me upon my solution of this enigma, I am quite sure that I should be unable to earn them."

"And yet," said Legrand, "the solution is by no means so difficult as you might be lead to imagine from the first hasty inspection of the characters. These characters, as any one might readily guess, form a cipher—that is to say, they convey a meaning; but then, from what is known of Kidd, I could not suppose him capable of constructing any of the more abstruse cryptographs. I made up my mind, at once, that this was of a simple species—such, however as would appear, to the crude intellect of the sailor, absolutely insoluble without the key."

"And you really solved it?"

"Readily, I have solved others of an abstruseness ten thousand times greater. Circumstances, and a certain bias of mind, have led me to take interest in such riddles, and it may well be doubted whether ingenuity can construct an enigma of the kind that human ingenuity may not, by proper application, resolve. In fact, having once established connected and legible characters, I scarcely gave a thought to the mere difficulty of developing their import.

"In the present case—indeed in all cases of secret writing—the first question regards the *language* of the cipher; for the principles of solution, so far, especially, as the more simple ciphers are concerned, depend upon, and are varied by, the genius of the particular idiom. In general, there is no alternative but experiment (directed by probabilities) of every tongue known to him who attempts the solution, until the true one be attained. But, with the cipher now before us, all difficulty was removed by the signature. The pun upon the word 'Kidd' is appreciable in no other language than the English. But for this consideration I should have begun my attempts with the Spanish and French, as the tongues in which a secret of this kind would most naturally have been written by a pirate of the Spanish main. As it was, I assumed the cryptograph to be English.

You observe there are no divisions between the words. Had there been divisions, the task would have been comparatively easy. In such case I should have commenced with a collation and analysis of the shorter words, and, had a word of a single letter occurred, as is most likely, (*a* or *I*, for example,) I should have considered the solution as assured. But, there being no division, my first step was to ascertain the predominant letters, as well as the least frequent. Counting all, I constructed a table thus:

Of the character 8 there are 33.

;	"	26.
4	"	19.
‡)	"	16.
*	"	13.
5	"	12.
6	"	11.
† 1	"	8.
0	"	6.
9 2	"	5.
: 3	"	4.
?	"	3.
¶	"	2.
—.	"	1.

"Now, in English the letter which most frequently occurs is *e*. Afterwards the succession runs thus: *a o i d h n r s t u y c f g l m w b k p q x z*. *E* predominates so remarkably that an individual sentence of any length is rarely seen, in which it is not the prevailing character.

"Here, then, we have, in the very beginning, the groundwork for more than a mere guess. The general use which may be made of the table is obvious—but, in this particular cipher, we shall very partially require its aid. As our predominant character is 8, we will commence by assuming it as the *e* of the natural alphabet. To verify the supposition, let us observe if the 8 be seen often in couples—for *e* is doubled with great frequency in English—in such words, for example, as 'meet,' 'fleet,' 'speed,' 'seen,' 'been,' 'agree,' etc. In the present instance we see it doubled no less than eight times, although the cryptograph is brief.

"Let us assume 8, then, as *e*. Now, of all words in the language, 'the' is most usual; let us see, therefore, whether there are not repetitions of any three characters, in the same order of collocation, the last of them being 8. If we discover repetitions of such letters, so arranged, they will most probably represent the word 'the.' Upon inspection we find no less than seven such arrangements, the characters being ;48. We may, therefore, assume that ; represents *t*, 4 represents *h*, and 8 represents *e*—the last being now well confirmed. Thus a great step has been taken.

"But, having established a single word, we are enabled to establish a vastly important point; that is to say, several commencements and terminations of other words. Let us refer, for example, to the last instance but one, in which the combination ;48 occurs—not far from the end of the cipher. We know that the ; immediately ensuing is the commencement of a word, and, of the six characters succeeding this 'the,' we are cognizant of no less than five. Let us set these characters down, thus, by the letters we know them to represent, leaving a space for the unknown—

t eeth.

"Here we are enabled, at once, to discard the '*th*,' as forming no portion of the word commencing with the first *t*; since, by experiment of the entire alphabet for a letter adapted to the vacancy, we perceive that no word can be formed of which this *th* can be a part. We are thus narrowed into

t ee,

and, going through the alphabet, if necessary, as before, we arrive at the word 'tree,' as the sole possible reading. We thus gain another letter, *r*, represented by (, with the words 'the tree in juxtaposition.

"Looking beyond these words, for a short distance, we again see the combination ;48, and employ it by way of *termination* to what immediately precedes. We have thus this arrangement:

the tree ;4(‡?34 the,

or, substituting the natural letters, where known, it reads thus:

the tree thr‡?3h the.

"Now, if in place of the unknown characters, we leave blank spaces, or substitute dots, we read thus:

the tree thr...h the,

when the word '*through*' makes itself evident at once. But this discovery gives us three new letters, *o*, *u* and *g*, represented by ‡ ? and 3.

"Looking now, narrowly through the cipher for combinations of known characters, we find, not very far from the beginning this arrangement,

83(88, or egree,

which, plainly, is the conclusion of the word 'degree,' and gives us another letter, *d*, represented by †.

"Four letters beyond the word 'degree,' we perceive the combination

;48;88.

"Translating the known characters, and representing the unknown by dots, as before, we read thus:

th rtee,

an arrangement immediately suggestive of the word 'thirteen,' and again furnishing us with two new characters, *i* and *n*, represented by 6 and *.

"Referring, now, to the beginning of the cryptograph, we find the combination,

53‡‡†.

"Translating as before, we obtain

good,

which assures us that the first letter is *A*, and that the first two words are 'A good.'

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Writing is said by the Jews to have been invented by Seth, the son of Adam, and poetry by Lamech. Music, agriculture, cattle-breeding, building, and the working in metals, were also, according to the same authority, antediluvian arts.

The Chinese erected astronomical observatories 2295 years before Christ; and the Babylonians, 2235.

Letters were known soon after, and the most ancient manuscripts, 1732 B. C.

Implements of war, agriculture, wagons; temples, iron works, mills, books, gilding, cloths and leather, were all used by man prior to 1500 B. C.

Chess invented, 608 B. C.

Diagrams, and problems in geometry, sun-dials, maps and globes invented by Anaximander, 665 B. C.

Bellows invented about 560 B. C.

Silk was brought to Greece from Asia about 325 B. C.

Solar quadrant, invented 290 B. C.

Silver money coined at Rome, 269 B. C.

Clocks and watches invented at Rome, 158.

Glass made at Rome, 60 B. C.

Property was first insured 43 years after Christ.

Grist-mills invented in Ireland, 214.

Silk clothing worn at Rome, 246.

Painting on glass, about 250.

The Alexandrian library was founded 284.

Bells invented, 400. Saddles, 421. Stirrups, 520. Organs first used in churches, 660. Paper made from cotton, 1000. Guido Aretino invented music al characters, 1025. Furnaces were invented, 1086. The mariners' compass, (previously known to the Chinese,) 1180. Academic degrees, 1170. Lens, or magnifying glass invented by Roger Bacon, 1260. Gilding restored, 1275. The mariners compass perfected, 1302. Weaving, in England, 1330. Gunpowder invented by Schwartz a friar, 1340. (some say by Roger Bacon.)—Cannon and small guns used about 1380. Hats invented at Paris, 1404. Paper made from linen, 1417. Printing invented, 1440. Engraving on copper, 1459. Spinning wheels invented, 1530. Fans in Europe, 1572. Bombs, 1588. Barometers, 1626. Air-guns and air pumps, 1646. Chain shot, 1666. Bayonets at Bayonne, 1670. Prussian blue, 1710. Stereotype-plate printing, 1725. Balloons, 1720. Lightning discovered to be electricity by Benjamin Franklin, at Philadelphia, 1782. Lithography, 1796. London streets lighted with gas, 1814. Engraving on steel, 1818. Safety lamp for mines, Sir Humphrey Davy. Daguerreotyping, by Daguerre, of Paris, 1839.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

THE RESULT OF SUPERSTITIOUS CREDULITY—A MAN CHOPS OFF HIS NEIGHBOR'S HEAD WITH AN AXE.

Another of those startling and horrible events which periodically agitate the community occurred yesterday in the vicinity of the quiet village of Swan Creek, on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad. It seems that a boy in the village has been and is credited with the powers of second sight, or a species of prophetic vision which has given him considerable notoriety. The most ancient female has sought his aid, and the avaricious have conferred with him concerning matters of monetary consideration. His powers of seership have been doubted, but notwithstanding this many have flocked to his father's house to test his visionary mode of revelation. From this blind confidence a most horrible incident has occurred, in the death of a hard-working and probably an innocent man. It seems that a man named Kelson lost an axe, and suspected a neighbor named Watkins of stealing it. It being sugar time, Kelson needed the services of the blade, and proceeded with rather wrathful feelings to Watkins' shanty, for the purpose of getting the instrument. The peculation was indignantly denied, but so well satisfied was Kelson that Watkins had the axe in his posession that he openly accused him of it. A personal encounter ensued, during which Kelson received the worst of it. After this he went to the boy alluded to, and was told by him, after consultation with the stone, that Watkins had stolen the axe. Satisfied that it was true, he returned and renewed the quarrel. What passed between them is not known, but that a most fearful encounter took place cannot be doubted, as Watkins' shanty is besmeared with blood and other horrible evidences of a desperate fight are apparent from appearances.

Kelson was first discovered lying about fifty yards from the shanty, with his head literally cut in pieces, and a ghastly wound on his breast, sufficient of itself to have caused.

A more horrible or sickening sight than the body of the wounded man presented would be impossible to conceive. His skull was battered in, and a gaping wound on the left side of the head, of the measure of the axe, exhibited how fearful a blow had been given. When our reporter left the body was still at the shanty where the terrible affair occurred, awaiting the arrival of the coroner of the county. Watkins, after the occurrence, left the place, and it is reported gave himself up to the authorities of Monroe, but how far this is true remains yet to be told. He is spoken of as a bold, vicious bad man, whose illtemper has made him the terror of the neighborhood. Many regard the massacre as the evil results of the boy's representations.—*Detroit Post, March 29.*

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Amongst the people generally there is but little knowledge in regard to our new territorial acquisition—Russian America—either as to its geographical position, population, productions or extent. The public mind seems to have settled down into the belief that it is a region near the North pole, given up entirely to eternal snows, glaciers, stunted pines, hardy moss, white bear, reindeer, dogs, and blubber-eating Esquimaux. In this however, the public mind has not been far wrong. It occupies the extreme north-western point of the North American continent; faces the Arctic Ocean on the north; the North Pacific on the South; British America on the east, and the sea of Kamskatka and Behring's Straits on the west. Nearly half of it is north of the Arctic circle, and is therefore, within the frigid zone. A narrow strip extends down the coast along British America to Vancouver's Island and the extreme northwestern point of Washington territory. A glance at the map will show that it is very much detached from our other territorial possessions.

Although the first impression in regard to the acquisition of the territory is decidedly unfavorable, from the facts stated, it seems that there is a brighter side. It appears that it has been explored by the direction of the Smithsonian Institute, and found to be far more valuable than was generally supposed. In the report made it is stated that the temperature of climate at Behring's Straits, although it is the sixty-fifth degree of north latitude, is about the same, in the winter season, as that of Washington City. This fact is owing, it is stated, to a sort of gulf stream, or current similar to the gulf stream of the Atlantic, which flows from the equatorial regions and tempers the frigid atmosphere with its warm vapors. In consequence the west coast produces excellent barley and other hardy cereals, roots—such as radishes, turnips, parsnips, etc., lettuce, cabbages, and plants of that class.

However, there is but little need in that section for vegetables, let the climate be as mild as it may be. Animal flesh and fat, fish and train oil will always constitute the "staff of life." We need never expect to create a market up there for breadstuffs. The fisheries are said to be valuable, and the fur trade of great importance. The population at this time is estimated at about sixty thousand Esquimaux and a couple thousand European fur traders.

There cannot certainly be much lost in paying seven million dollars for so large a territory, but the immediate advantages do not seem to be very evident to many persons except Secretary Seward and the people of the Pacific coast. Perhaps, hereafter, it may serve to cut up into States so as to create a few more Radical United States Senators to maintain a Rump majority. Further than this is not just now apparent, notwithstanding favorable reports.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE HISTORY OF TROUSERS.—There was one striking difference between the dresses of most of the other known nations of the ancient world and those of the Greeks and Romans. Trousers, or pantaloons, were worn by the oriental nations—Medes, Persians, Assyrians, Parthians—and by the principal western nations of Europe known to the ancients especially the Deelans and Gauls. The first women who are known to have assumed this dress were the Amazons; but even these ladies, unlike their successors the bloomers, modestly limited the time of imprisonment in such masculine habiliments to the period of warlike expeditions, after which they resumed the customary and graceful attire of their sex, laying aside the garb of manhood with the helmet, shield and spear. These garments were made of skins of richly wrought cloth, sometimes fitting tightly to the limbs, like those in use here, and sometimes loose and hanging in folds over the shoes, like the Turkish trousers. The Greeks never wore them at all; nor did the Romans until the time of the Emperors, who attempted to introduce breeches among their subjects, as a means of making them forget their ancient liberties.

A HEARTRENDING EPISODE OF THE GERMAN WAR.—A farmer, living in a hamlet near Possnitz, had a wife and two children, and such was the woman's terror of the Prussians, when she heard they were coming, that her husband to satisfy her, placed her in an underground cellar, with the two little ones, and built up the doorway, leving some food inside. The Prussians entered the place, and among others, obliged this poor man to accompany them, with his horse and cart, for a day's journey, they said. But he was brought on from place to place, and at last, when he was suffered to return and reached his own house, several days had elapsed.

On the way back he began to calculate how little food he had left with his wife and children; and horror stricken at the dreadful thought that their cries might not be heard, his hair is said to have turned white on his homeward journey. His fears were but too real. He tore down the masonry, searched for those so dear to him, but only found three lifeless ladies half devoured by rats. Reason left him at the dreadful sight, and he is now in the hospital, a lunatic.

AT sixteen a woman prefers the best dancer in the room, at two and twenty the best talker; at thirty, the richest man.

CURRENT ITEMS.

☞ The Legislatures of seven States have passed eight-hour laws.

☞ Ex-Senator Cowan is going to practice law in Washington.

☞ Ship Cultivator, from San Francisco, arrived at New York, brings on freight 22,252 sacks of wheat.

☞ A single manufactory in Livingston County, Ill., has recently made 100,000 pounds of good sugar from beet-root.

☞ Congressman Myer Strouse has been given a stolen ring belonging to Jefferson Davis, that he may restore it to its owner.

☞ It is stated that at one haul of the Seine on Albermarle Sound, on Thursday last, 45,000 herrings and 18,000 shad were landed.

☞ A young man in Buffalo has sued another individual for inducing the former's better half to leave his bed and board, claiming $5,000 damages.

☞ A young woman was buried alive in Lockport, N.Y. She was found turned over in the coffin, her hair torn, her hands clenched and intense agony depicted on her face.

☞ The post office at Lock Haven was broken into and robbed. The letters were all torn open, the contents taken out and scattered all around the neighborhood of the post office.

☞ Jeff. Davis' plantation, with that of his brother Joe, have been sold to a former slave of Jeff.'s for $400,000, on ten years' lease, and the colored man, it is said, will make $30,000 this year.

☞ Sanford Conover, the witness against Jefferson Davis before the Investigating Committee of Congress, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Albany.

☞ An old lady insisted on her minister's praying for rain, had her cabbage cut up by a hail storm, and on viewing the wreck remarked that she "never knew him to undertake anything without over-doing it."

☞ Mr. Fox denies that he ever told any one that Russia was willing to give us her North America possessions, or that the statement was true. So it seems that the *Tribune's* correspondent manufactured the thing out of whole cloth.

☞ The Rev. D. D, Field. D. D., the father of Judge Stephen J. Field of the Supreme Court, Cyrus W. Field, David Dudley Field, and Rev. Henry M. Field, Editor of the *Evangelist*, died at Storkbridge, Massachusetts, April 16th, at the age of 86.

☞ A history of the life and campaigns of Colonel John S. Mosby, by John Scott, major in his command, whose work is the one that is sanctioned by the subject of the memoir, has been purchased and will soon be published by the Harpers.

☞ The colored citizens of Columbus, Ohio, at a meeting on the 4th inst., adopted resolutions thanking Congress and the State Legislature for their recent action, and promising to stand by the Republican party as the hope of liberty on this continent.

☞ A patent corn husker is advertised in Ohio, which will husk sixty ears a minute, doing the work of ten men. It takes off the outer husk, then the inner and fairer portion, laying each by itself—and then strips the silk perfectly clean and deposits the ear in its place.

☞ Florida produces lemons that weigh over a pound and are twelve inches in circumference. These mammoth lemons are obtained in east Florida and on the southern coast islands by grafting the lemon cutting on the native sour orange tree. The fruit is equal in flavor to the best West India lemons.

☞ The New York *World* says: "Mr. Raymond is only six monts behind Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Greeley is only six weeks behind Thad. Stevens, and Thad. Stevens is only six days behind Wendell Phillips, and Wendell Phillips is not more than six inches from the tail and the shining pitchfork of the master of them all."

☞ Ticknor & Fields have given Dickens £200 as his share of the profits on their "Diamond Dickens," and the novelist has written a letter in which he says: "I think you know how high and far beyond the money's worth I esteem this act of manhood, delicacy and honor. I have never derived greater pleasure from the receipt on money in all my life.

☞ The Conservative Union State Convention of Tennesee, met at Nashville, on the 16th inst., and Hon. Elijah Welker was chosen President. A large number of delegates were present, representing three-fourths of the counties of the State. A number of colored delegates were present. A Conservative platform was adopted, and Emerson Etheridge was nominated for Governor.

☞ Advices from New Orleans state that the list of appointments of boards of registers for the entire State of Louisiana is at last completed. Each parish of the State constitutes a registration district and the election precincts remain the same as under the present State law. The work of reconstruction is to proceed at once. In New Orleans, thus far, four thousand voters have been registered, half of whom are colored.

☞ The Salem (Mass.) *Journal*, under the head of "The 'Yankee' Rules," says: "Although it has taken a long while and cost us vast amounts of money, we have at last got the stolid Dutch of Pennsylvania and the verdant 'suckers' and buckeyes' of the Western States 'educated up' to our higher law standard. When, a few years ago, they spat upon us—the despised Abolitionists—we determined that the 'nigger, (as they called the colored man) should be made their equals or we would crush the Union. The foot of the negro is on the necks of our ancient revilers, and those who are not in our toils must stand from under." This is a sample of New England Radicalism. Success is bringing out the inherent but long-concealed puritan tyranny and devilishness of the old Abolitionists who are now the leaders of the Radical party. Are our people prepared to be the instruments of their own undoing?

☞ The Democratic majority in Connecticut for Govenor is 987, and on the Congressional ticket is 1394; while the Republicans have the Legislature by a majority of 11 on joint ballot. The cause of this is, that towns or districts as old as 1818 send two members while new towns or districts send but one. The outrage of the thing will be seen by the following example:

At the late election, the city of Hartford polled 5862 votes, and the county of Tolland polled 4736 votes; yet the former, with a Conservative majority of 500, elects but two members of the lower branch of the Legislature, and the latter, with its Radical majority of 174, elects twenty-one. Again, the counties of Tolland, Windham, and Middlesex polled an aggregate vote of 17,468, and in these counties there are forty-six towns having sixty-seven representatives in the Legislature; the cities of Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport polled 17,077 votes, and they are allowed but five representatives from cities, giving an aggregate Conservative majority of 2231, against the sixty-seven representatives from counties giving an aggregate Republican majority of 1686.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1867.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

There is a document called the "Constitution of the United States," framed by our Fathers for their guidance and for that of their descendants, and which proclaims itself to be "the Supreme law of the land." Our President, Judges, Members of Congress, and other officials upon assuming the duties of their office, take a solemn oath "to preserve, protect and defend" that Constitution. In it we find the following paragraph: "*In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.*"

Now, if Jefferson Davis is innocent of any crime, he should be at once released; if he is a criminal, and if the Constitution is of any validity, he is entitled to "a speedy and public trial." We care not how great the crime is, *all* are entitled to this, and a refusal of it is tyranny. For two years he has been imprisoned in an American Bastile, without the semblance of a trial, and in the face of the fact that both he and his counsel have been ready and willing to proceed. We are not asking for mercy, neither does he; he will not even accept a parole unless it is an unconditional one; he simply demands the boon of a speedy and public trial. The meanest criminal in the land is entitled to, and receives this. It is a part of our fundamental law. But where rests the blame? Not upon President Johnson, because he has not the power to try him. Nor can he release him, because the moment he did so, the whole Radical pack would cry out, and would charge complicity with traitors, and that he had let the Chief among them escape. Chief Justice Chase, in whose district he is, must bear the whole responsibility, because he alone has the power to try him, and he refuses on the ground that military jurisdiction is extended over the State. This is flimsy, because other causes from those States are being tried; and besides, Pennsylvania, is as much under military control as Virginia, and the same reasoning would apply here.

Those who attempted to fasten the crime of Lincoln's assasination on Davis, have ignobly failed, and Conover, one of the perjurers has received the reward of his villany. The remaining charge against Davis, therefore is treason, and although thousands committed the same crime, yet he alone is held.

What did Americans think of Austria for confining La Fayette in her dungeons? What would we think of France were she to imprison Victor Hugo in the Bastile for two years without a trial? How we exclaim against the tyranny of Russia for sending political prisoners to the snows of Siberia, and yet they are first accorded a trial.

Is it possible that in free America we are more tyrannical than despotic Russia? Not only is this the case, but the precedent has been established that a man may be confined in a dungeon, loaded down with chains, and deprived of his liberty at the will of a party in power! We warn our Radical friends that the time *may* come when their own precedents will be used with terrible effect against themselves, and when *other* "prisoners of Chillon" will fill the Bastiles of the nation.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—As remarked yesterdy, the new officials, who were confirmed by the Senate to fill the vacant places in this city, will enter upon the active performance of their duties to-day and in several of the departments important changes will occur.

Colonel J. W. Cake, collector of the port, yesterday made the following appointments:

FIRST DEPUTY COLLECTOR—Hon. H. W. Tracy, of Bradford county, vice E. Reed Meyer.

SECOND DEPUTY COLLECTOR—W. B. Johns of Philadelphia, vice William Harbeson, appointed and confirmed by the Senate, as surveyor of customs.

CASHIER—William H. Stoever, of Philadelphia, vice William Uhler.

ASSISTANT CASHIER—John A. Cake, of Schuylkill county, vice ——Johnston.

DAY INSPECTOR (to fill a vacancy)—John P. Pursel, of Northumberland county.—*Philadelphia News.*

Of the above appointments, Hon. H. W. Tracy is a Johnson Republican, who supported Clymer and Elwell last fall; all the others are Democrats.

Colonel Cake was recommended for appointment by twenty-eight Democratic members of our Legislature, and was supported by Senator Buckalow and opposed by General Cameron.

EX-GOVERNORS AND EX-UNITED STATES SENATORS.—In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent, we would state that the following Ex-U. S. Senators from Pennsylvania are still living:

Hon. Walter Lowrie, residence New York City.

Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa.

Hon. James Buchanan, Lancaster, Pa.

Hon. William Bigler, Clearfield, Pa.

Hon. David Wilmot, Washington City, D. C.

Ex Governors living:

Hon. Joseph Ritner, Carlisle, Pa.

Hon. David R. Porter, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hon. W. F. Johnston, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. Wm. Bigler, Clearfield, Pa.

Hon. James Pollock, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. W. F. Packer, Williamsport, Pa.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN CAMPBELL, 740 Samson Street, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand and for sale cheap, a large assortment of new and second hand law and miscellaneous books.

THE NEW JURY LAW.

The following is a copy of the new Jury Law, passed by both Houses of the Legislature:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That on the general election to be held on the Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and tri-ennially thereafter, at such election, the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect, in the manner now provided by law for the election of other county officers, two sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jury commissioners, in each of said counties for the period of three years, ensuing their election; but the same person or persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years: *Provided*, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissoner, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for jury commissioner shall be duly elected jury commissioners for such county.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said jury commissioners to meet at the seat of justice of the respective counties, at least thirty days before the first term of the court of common pleas, in every year, and thereupon proceed, with due diligence, to select from the whole male taxable citizens of the respective county at large, a number, such as a term of the court of common pleas next proceeding shall by the court, be designated of sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jurors in several courts of such county during the year; and if the said commissioners cannot agree upon the name of the persons to be selected by them as jurors, they shall proceed as follows; Each of the commissioners shall make a list containing the names of one-half of the requisite number of persons, and ten per centum in addition thereto, and the proper number shall be obtained by each of said commissioners striking from the list furnished dy the other a number equal to the said addition; and the names not stricken out shall be the selection of the names of jurors, and the said jury commissioners shall, in mode and manner now directed by law, place the names of persons, so selected, in the proper jury wheel, and the said jury wheel locked, as now required by law, shall remain in the custody of the said jury commissioners and the keys thereof in the custody of said county.

SEC. 3. The said jury commissioners and the sheriff of the respective county or any two of them, shall draw from the proper jury wheels panels of jurors, and grand jurors, of the proper county, and as petit and traverse jurors, for the trial of issues in fact which may be taken in any action in any of the courts civil and criminal, in the several counties aforesaid in the manner now practised and allowed; but before the said jury commissioners and sheriff shall proceed to select or draw jurors in the manner aforsaid, they shall severally take the oath or affirmation now prescribed by law to be taken by the sheriff and county commissioners before selecting and drawing jurors.

SEC. 4. That so much of any act or acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth, as makes it the duty of the sheriff and commissioners of said counties to select and draw jurors shall be repealed, and cease to have any force or effect from and after the first day of December next, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred, and sixty-seven: *Provided*, That all acts and parts of acts of Assembly, now in force, in relation to the custody, sealing and unsealing, locking and opening of the jury wheel of the respective county, and all acts, and parts of acts of Assembly, now in force, imposing any penalty or punishment on the sheriff and county commissioners, or either of them, for anything done of omitted by them in relation to the keeping, locking, opening, sealing or breaking the seal of any jury wheel, or in relation to the selection or drawing of jurors shall be taken, deemed and held to apply to the said jury commissioners and sheriff.

SEC. 5. Each of said jury commissioners shall be allowed and paid out of the respective county treasury two dollars and fifty cents per day, and four cents per mile, circular from the residence of the commissioners to the court house.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each of said jury commissioners to take upon himself and discharge the duties of his said office under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every neglect or refusal to attend the same, to be used for and recovered before any justice of the peace of the proper county, as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, ten dollars of which shall go to the person suing and the residue to be paid by said justice to the treasurer of the respective county for the use of the same.

SEC. 7. In case of inability of either or both of the said jury commissioners by sickness or death, or other unavoidable causes, to discharge the duties of said office, or in case of neglect or refusal to serve thereon, it shall be the duty of the president judge in such county, wherein such vacancy may have occurred to appoint a suitable person or persons, as the case may be, possessing the qualification aforesaid, to perform the duties of said office during such a vacancy, and such person or persons after having complied with the requirements of the third section of this act, shall proceed to the duties of said office the same as if elected by the people, until the next general election, when the people shall elect a commissioner in lieu thereof.

THE NEWS.

RESUMPTION OF THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The House Judiciary Committee meet in Washington next week to resume the impeachment investigation matter. Several witnesses have been summoned within a day or two, and will be here in time for the committee. The evidence heretofore taken has been printed, and will be presented to the House with the report of the committee in July, as required by the resolution of lasts esslon, provided a quorum be present. It is contemplated by the committee to finish the investigation during the month of May.

THE CASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The District Court of the United States meets in Richmond on Monday, and the only case on the docket of any moment is that of the United States vs. Jefferson Davis. The District-Attorney arrived here to-day, and has been in consultation with officers of the government relative to the trial. The counsel for Mr. Davis are also here, and will demand that their client be tried at this term, or that he be released from confinement. To this the court will probable reply that the prisoner is not within its jurisdiction, as he is in military custody. An appeal direct to the President will then be made, which will probably result in the release of Mr. Davis on nominal bail.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The European Conference, which is to meet in London next month, to settle the dispute between France and Prussia, in regard to Luxemburg, will be composed of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and the King of Holland, as Grand Duke of Luxemburg. It is understood that the following terms have been agreed upon as a basis for the deliberations of the Conference:

1. France is not to enlarge her present boundaries.

2. The fortifications of Luxemburg are to be evacuated and dismantled.

3. The future political status of the Grand Duchy is to be ascertained and determined by the Conference.

4. The final decision of the Conference is to be guaranteed by all the governments participating therein.

A NOTED courtezan in St. Louis subscribed $10,000 to the rebuilding of the Lindell House.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At his residence, in Dushore, Sullivan co., on Tuesday, April 9th 1867, DR. JOSIAH JACKSON, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Some history of the life would seem proper, in announcing the death of one of our most valued citizens—one who has been always known as a public-spirited man, whose every wish and effort have been for the improvement of his county and the development of its wealth; whether consisting of the mineral under ground, or the subjugation of the forest, it was always his pleasure to lend every energy and all of his means in that direction; and in the practice of his profession, his well-known skill and good judgment were called in requisition long after his age would have naturally relieved him from his active duty. His benevolent feelings would not permit him to remain idle whenever his services were needed. He was ever to be found at his post, and for many years after he had given up practicing his profession for other remuneration than the knowledge of and satisfaction in the relief given to his patients.

He was born at Catawissa, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, on the 8th day of May, 1791—lacking less than a month of being seventy-six years old at the time of his death. Removed to York, (now Toronto,) Canada West, with his father, a few years before the war of 1812, and was living on George street, (York, Toronto, at the breaking out of the war. His father having considerable money, invested it with a friend in a township of land near Toronto. There were of the family nine boys and two girls, Josiah Jackson being the fourth son.

Soon after the breaking out of the war, his father (Samuel Jackson, Senior) and himself joined Colonel Joseph Wilcox's regiment, which was composed entirely of United States citizens who at the breaking out of the war were living in Canada. Joseph Wilcox was Colonel, —— Mallory, Major, Samuel Jackson, Sr., Quartermaster, and Samuel Jackson, Jr., Lieutenant.

Josiah Jackson crossed the Lake, (some sixty miles,) with thirteen others, (one lady being in the company,) in an open boat, starting in a storm in the night, for the purpose of joining the the American army.

His brothers Samuel and William were imprisoned in Toronto for not taking the oath of allegiance to the British Government. While in prison, the wife of William was taken sick and died. Permission was refused him to see her, and his guards held him back from the window to prevent his seeing her when the coffin was borne by the prison, and opened to give him the opportunity to see her, but was refused unless he would first take the oath of allegiance. This he refused, and afterwards escaped, and Samuel, Jr., was hailed out, and both joined Colonel Wilcox's regiment, and fought with their father and brothers until peace was declared. Josiah Jackson fought at the battle of Lundy's Lane and other battles—his father and brothers being with him. The large and now immensely valuable property of the family in Canada was confiscated, and the end of the war left them all poor. His father died in the West, on the 12th of June, 1864; and Dr. Josiah Jackson supported his mother until her death, which occurred at Berwick, Pa., on the 6th of January, 1829.

Dr. Josiah Jackson commenced the study of medicine in Canada, with Dr. Brisnick, before the war. After peace was declared, he settled in Buffalo, New York, and finished the study of medicine. He left there and removed to Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., in 1817—was with Dr. Massy in Berwick for two years, and then commenced the practice of medicine.

On the 19th of February, 1828, he married Fanny Stevens, in Duchess county, N. Y. She died on the 21st of March, 1821, leaving one child—a daughter (Mrs. Gottleifer). On the 26th of February, 1822, he was again married to Mary W. Abbott, who died in Dushore (then Cherry) on the 23d of June, 1854, leaving five children—two sons (Geo. D. and B. Rush) and three daughters—(Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Lippincott, and Mrs. Woodruff.)

In addition to the practice of his profession, he started a store at Berwick in 1822; and in 1826, when the settlement was very sparse, and accommodations much needed, he traveled off into Cherry, thus early identifying himself and his fortunes with this county, by starting a store under the charge of his brother Samuel, who carried it on until his death, on the 21st of January, 1840.

In December, 1834, Dr. Josiah Jackson moved from Berwick to Mauch Chunk; remained there in the practice of medicine and the mercantile business until February, 1838, when he moved to Wilkesbarre, where, in connection with Messrs. Corey and Brown, he built two sections of the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad, being Nos. 23 and 24, situated near Wilkes-barre.

In April, 1842, he moved to Hanover, where in connection with Mr. Merrick, he continued the mercantile business until 1846. In April, 1845, he removed to Kingston, opposite Wilkes-barre, where he remained until his removal to Cherry, now Dushore, which place he reached on the 4th of July, 1847—being the same year Sullivan county was taken from Lycoming, and commencing his residence at the inception of the new county. His brother having died in 1840, he sold the stock of goods to Wm. Colley, who continued the business for several years. In June, 1846, he again opened the store, under the charge of Wm. Colley, who continued in charge of it until November of that year, when his son, George D. Jackson, took charge for his father, until April, 1848, at which time he became partner with his father. That partnership continued until 1860, at which time B. Rush Jackson was taken in as partner, the firm then becoming "J. Jackson & sons," and so remained until the death of Dr. Josiah Jackson, who died about half past four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 9th of April, 1867, at his residence in Dushore. On Thursday his final resting place, his remains being followed by one of the largest procession of mourners and sympathizing friends that was ever assembled in the County for such a purpose. The funeral sermon was preached by Hon. Richard Bedford—the Masonic fraternity, with their impressive burial service, being in attendance, and having charge of the funeral rites of their deceased brother.

MARRIED.

RISHTON—SLOAN—On Tuesday, April 30th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Thos. H. Cullen, Thomas Rishton, of Washington, D. C., to Mattie C. Sloan, of this place.

MARVIN—SANTEE—On the 24th ult., by Rev. A. Judson Furman, Mr. A. M. Marvin, of Muhlenburg to Miss Sophia Santee, of Town Line, Luzerne county.

KENSEY—HOCH—In this place, on the 27th ult. by Rev. J. R. Diems, Mr. Abram S. Kensey, to Miss Rachel S. Hoch, both of Hollenback, Luzerne county.

BRUNDAGE—SPONERBERGER—At the house of John Sponerberger, in Hollenback township, Luzerne county, on the 30th ult., by Aaron Boyd, Esq., Mr. Howard Brundage, of Nescopeck, to Miss Emma E. Sponerberger, of Hollenback, Luzerne county.

DIED.

REES—In Hemlock township, on Thursday the 25th ult., Catharine Rees, aged 77 years.

SAMPLE—In Espy, on the 21st ult., Mrs. Sample, widow of the late Robert Sample, (colored) aged 75 years.

PILKINGTON—At Millville, on the 29th ult., Joseph Pilkington, aged about 60 years.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$3 00
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	35
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18 20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, May 2, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$8.50@ 9.50
Northwestern extra	9.00@ 10.50
Northwestern family	12.50@ 14.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	9.00@ 10.25
Pennsylvania and Western extra	10.50@ 11.50
Pennsylvania and Western family	13.00@ 15.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	16.00@ 17.50
Rye flour	8.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus	$3.30@ 3.40
Southern " "	3.00@ 3.15
California " "	3.40
" white "	3.15@ 3.20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus	$1.60@ 1.70
CORN—Yellow, "	1.20@ 1.25
White, "	$1.28@ 1.29
OATS—₩ bus	74@ 75
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$23.25
Mess Beef, "	$21.25
Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb	8½@ 9c
Smoked Hams "	14@ 14½c
" Shoulders "	12@ 12½c
Lard, ₩ lb	12@ 12½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus	$8.00@ 8.50
Timothyseed ₩ bus	3.50
Flaxseed "	$3.10@ 3.12
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42.00
No. 1 American	$42.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF HARMON LABOUR DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Harmon Labour, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to ISAAC LABOUR and HIRAM R. KLINE, administrators. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ISAAC LABOUR, } Admr's.
HIRAM R. KLINE, }

Fishingcreek, May 3, 1867-6t.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, SWEITZER CHEESE, BOILED EGGS,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS,

IN

MIFFLINVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

and has opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Stephen Wolf. His stock consists of everything usually kept in a first-class country store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CEDARWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C., &C.

He hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

REES J. MILLARD.

Mifflinville, May 3, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Alias Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, and to me directed, there will be sold to public vendue, or outcry, on SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, the following Real Estate to wit:

All that, the undivided seven-sixteenth part of and in the following described piece or parcel of coal land, composed of portions of certain original surveys, referred to in the indenture of Conveyances and Releases hereinafter referred to, situate, lying and being partly in the township of Butler, (late Barry) in Schuylkill county, and partly in Conyngham township, Columbia county, in the State of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described according to a recent marking and report of a larger piece or portionof land, of which this described is part (made by Peter W. Shaefer and Allen Fisher, of the borough of Pottsville, in said Schuylkill county, surveyor, as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the summit of the high ridge, next north of the Mahanoy Creek, which point is midway between the eastern boundary of a tract originally surveyed on a warrant dated the thirtieth day of May, 1763, issued to William Elliot, and the western boundary of a tract originally surveyed on a warrant dated the tenth day of January, 1791, issued to John Alexander, now a part of the Girard estate; (which point was marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher upon the ground by a white pine knot stake, and three notches, witnessed upon eight chestnut oak trees, each having three notches towards said pile;) thence by the middle of the summit of said ridge by the following courses and distances (the same being marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher by cutting a blaze between two notches upon the eight trees and blaze for other lines): that is to say, south eighty-five degrees and three-quarters of a degree west, seven hundred and eighteen feet to a young pine tree, marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher for a corner, by three notches on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, and witnessed by three notches upon each of the sides, respectively, towards the same of seven neighboring trees, one of which is a large white oak, standing westward of said young pine; thence south sixty-six degrees and one-quarter of a degree west, four hundred and nine feet to a pine tree, marked by said Shaefer and Fisher with three notches on the easterly and westerly sides, and witnessed by three notches upon the side towards the same of each four pine trees and two rock oak trees; thence south eighty-one degrees and twenty-two minutes west, seven hundred and sixty feet to a pine knot stake, set in a pile of stones, made by said surveyors on that line of the westermost survey, on a warrant to John Dreher, which extends northwardly from the north-western corner of the intervening tract on a warrant to John Kelley; (the last said stake and pile of stones are at a distance of two hundred and eighty-six feet north, eight and one-half degrees west from said corner of the John Kelly survey, and were witnessed by the said Shaefer and Fisher, by three notches on the sides toward the same by six trees standing in the neighborhood thereof;) thence by a line parallel with the southern boundary of the Girard tracts, originally surveyed on warrants issued to Robert Hiltzheimer, William Shannon and Geo. Beckham, to wit: south eighty-two and one-half degrees west, about three thousand eight hundred and two feet, be the same more or less, until it strikes the eastern boundary line of the tract originally surveyed on a warrant issued to Deborah Grant, dated the second day of January, 1793, at the distance of five hundred and sixty feet south, seven and one-half degrees east from the double pine corner of the last said tract; thence along the eastern line of the said Deborah Grant survey, north nine degrees west five hundred and sixty feet to the aforsaid double pine corner of the Deborah Grant survey; thence along the northern boundary line of said last named survey, south eighty-two degrees west, about four hundred feet, be the same more or less, to stones, a corner of the tract originally surveyed on a warrant issued to William Elliot, dated the tenth of May, 1793; thence along the eastern boundary line of the said William Elliot survey north seven and one half degrees west, crossing the county line of schuylkill and Columbia counties into said Columbia county, about three thousand one hundred and fifty feet, be the same more or less, to a corner by the official plot, a chestnut oak tree, but now stones, attested by old witness-marks on a neighboring tree; being the southwestern corner of the aforsaid tract originally surveyed on warrant to Robert Hiltzheimer; thence by the southerly boundary line of the last mentioned tract, and of the aforesaid tract originally surveyed on a warrant to William Shannon, north eighty-two degrees and one-half east, four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine feet to a point midway between the eastern line of the said William Elliot survey and the western line of the John Alexander survey; which point was ascertained by actual measurement, and was attested by the said Shaefer and Fisher, by marking a young pine for a corner with three notches on the easterly, westerly and southerly sides, respectively, and also by witnessing the same by three notches upon the side looking toward the same four trees, respectively, standing in the neighborhood thereof; thence by a line parallel with the eastern line of said survey on a warrant to William Elliot, south seven degrees and one-half east, three thousand six hundred and thirty-four feet and one-half to the beginning point on the middle of the summit of the ridge aforesaid, containing within the said boundaries the quantity of about five hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances; being part of the same piece or portions of land which Richard P. Foulke, William Parker Foulke, and the corporation known as "The Preston Retreat," parties of the first part, by certain indenture or deed of compromise, and of mutual release and releases, dated the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1858, recorded in Schuylkill County, in Deed Book No. 58, page 31, and in Columbia county, in Deed Book O, page 67 granted, released and confirmed all their right, title and interests therein and thereto unto John Anspach, Jr., his heirs and assigns forever, as in and by said recited indenture reference thereto being had, and to a copy of a plan thereunto annexed, the same will more fully appear, and which the said John Anspach, Jr. granted and conveyed in Mortgage to Levi Mattson and Charles Baber, upon the 5th day of January, A. D. 1861; which said mortgage is recorded in Schuylkill county, in Mortgage Book Q, page 349, and in Columbia county, in Mortgage Book No. 4, page 536.

There are two Collieries upon this tract—one upon the Mammoth Vein, below water-level, worked under lease by Schall & Donohue; the improvements at which belong to the lessors, and consists of two Slope Houses, two Slopes, two Hoisting and Pumping Engines, one of ninety-horse and one of fifty horse power with Rollers and Hoisting and Pumping Machinery complete; one Double Breaker, with Engine, Gearing and Machinery complete; Rail Road Tracks, thirteen blocks of Miners' Houses, eight single Houses, one large Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Carpenter Shop, Oil and Powder Houses and Office. The other Colliery is upon the Skidmore Vein, above water-level, and is now worked under lease by the New York City Mutual Coal Company. The improvements at this Colliery consist of one Coal Breaker, with Engine, Gearing and Machinery complete; five blocks of Miners' Houses, Rail Roads, Carpenter Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stable, Oil and Powder Houses and Office.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of JOHN ASSPACH, Jr., and to be sold by

MICHAEL HORAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pottsville, Pa., May 3, 1867. }

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans.
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, May 3, 1867.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Through between Baltimore and Rochester WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after April 28, 1867, trains will leave as follows:

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

6.03 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Mondays), stopping at principal stations arriving at Williamsport 7.40 a. m., Elmira 12.00 noon, Canandaigua 3.15 p. m., Rochester 4.45 p. m., Buffalo 6.15 p. m., and Niagara Falls 9.00 p. m.

4.45 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping at all stations; arriving at Williamsport 6.45 p. m., Elmira at 11.05 p. m.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

6.03 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 8.30 a. m., Baltimore 12.30 p. m., Washington 5.05 p. m., and Philadelphia 1.00 p. m.

10.16 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), arriving at Harrisburg 1.15 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 10.00 p. m., and Philadelphia 5.40 p. m.

5.10 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping only at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 8.30 p. m., Philadelphia 1.50 a. m., and Baltimore 7.00 a. m.

11.50 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 2.40 a. m., Baltimore 7.00 a. m., Philadelphia 7.00 p. m., and Washington 7.00 a. m.

ED. S. YOUNG,
May 3, 1867. Gen'l. Passenger Agent.

LOST.—A SMALL SPANIEL SLUT, head and body brown, white ring around the neck, tail white, legs white and brown spotted; lost since March 30th. A suitable reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery, left at this office or with me.

H. BRUCE RICKETTS.

Orangeville, April 26, 1867.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia County, that he is located in

LIGHT STREET, PENN'A.,

where he is prepared to attend to all calls made in the line of his business, and cures

RINGBONE, SPAVIN, SPLINT,

and all other ills that horse flesh is heir to, challenging competition in the treatment especially of the above mentioned diseases.

JESSE D. RICE.

Light Street, April 26, 1867.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.—WE, THE undersigned Auditors of Catawissa township, do hereby certify that we have revised the duplicate of HIRAM COOL, Collector of Bounty Tax for the year 1866, and that the following is a true statement of the same:

HIRAM COOL,	DR.
To amount of Duplicate	$3,251 80
	CR.
By amount of Exonerations	$56 57
" p

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867.

A FEW copies of the COLUMBIAN were worked off before correcting the error in the Assessing District; of which Palemon makes mention.

"THE Young Man's Library," in six volumes, illustrated, for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. The sixth volume is an edition of Johnson's Dictionary. For sale cheap.

L. N. MOYER has returned from the City with a fine stock of Drugs, Notions, and other articles in his line. Go and see them, and we are satisfied you will purchase.

SHERIFF MILLER has restocked the "Old Arcade," and now is the time to purchase before the best of the goods are taken. His selections are unusually fine, and as everybody knows he cannot be undersold.

A LADY has given ten thousand pounds (about fifty thousand dollars) towards building churches in Birmingham. Will some of our people apply the same spirit of giving to our Institute Building? How easy and light it would be if all worked together.

THE days of ready made clothing have long gone by, because who would purchase a baggy suit of shoddy when by calling on Mr. David Lowenberg they get the most fashionable suits at lower prices than city made goods, and then they have the assurance that goods and workmanship is "A" No. 1.

THE Radical Legislature having repealed the law giving bounty and pension to the soldiers of 1812, and to their widows, those who have been receiving it can draw no more, and those who have applied, are informed that in consequence their claims are rejected. Let them place the fault where it belongs, —*on the Geary administration*.

THE BASE BALL CLUB had their first game for the season, on last Saturday, at the Fair Grounds. Quite a number were out, and an unusually good game was played. The whole Club should be on hand next time. The ground is in good order, the weather fair, and there is no better remedy for "Spring fever." To clerks, students, and persons of sedentary habits, there can be no better exercise.

WE are in receipt of the *National Police Gazette*, published weekly in New York City by George W. Matsell & Co. The first page is devoted to portraits of leading criminals, scenes of murders, and of unusual events. It is a complete record of all that is horrible, and of all the crimes committed in the United States. Those wanting a criminal record can get none that furnishes the details better than the *Gazette*.

THE Ohio Legislature has passed a law prohibiting the publication of advertisements of secret drugs and nostrums purporting to be for the exclusive use of women, and also the sale of the same.—*Exchange*.

We wish our Legislature would publish a law for the same purpose. True, it would break down such sheets as the *Republican*, whose columns teem with these foul advertisements; but the people could easily survive the loss.

WE are informed that a three foot vein of iron ore has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Cornelius Bellas near Orangeville. As it is said to be in the red shale some doubts are expressed as to its value. The finders, however are sanguine. Should they prove correct, it would be another incentive for building a railroad up the creek, because iron ore is becoming scarce here, and unless fresh supplies are discovered the iron interests of our County must suffer.

WE are gratified to be able to announce to our readers, that shad are being caught in respectable quantities above the Columbia Dam. This solves a knotty point, and we trust that immediate steps will be taken to form sluices at Clark's Ferry, Sunbury, and Nanticoke, through which this fine fish may pass. Not only shad, but other classes of the fish tribe will pass up, and our people can then enjoy the pleasure of catching their own fish, as they did years ago, before the present dams were built.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—We are informed that on Saturday last there was found in a rail pile, on Mr. Mellons's farm, above Espy, the remains of a child which had been secreted there. The head was nearly eaten off by the rats, and from the appearance of the body it had been there several months. Its age is estimated to have been between two and three months. An Inquest was held on Sunday which rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. We trust the proper authorities will make vigorous efforts to bring to trial the perpetrator of this foul deed. A mother who would thus abandon or destroy her child is infit to live in a Christian community.

FEW towns can boast of as fine a Cemetery as ours. It occupies a commanding situation, is well laid out, and well kept. The view from it is unsurpassed in loveliness. We regret that some arrangement cannot be made by which our Catholic friends would permit their grounds to be thrown into it, and the dilapidated fence surrounding their lot removed. It is also a source of regret that it is accessible only by Market street; because no person cares about wading through the filthy alleys leading from Main street. We hope to see the time when they will be enlarged *and kept clean*. Our people can then enjoy more fully the beauties of the Cemetery grounds, and find there a pleasant retreat from the cares and dust of the street.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—On Thursday morning of last week, the citizens of Berwick were thrown into excitement by the suicide of John Fowler of that place. He was living with the family of Mr. John Eggert, and occupied a small room, having a stove in the centre, and chests in opposite corners. Over one of these chests hung a small looking-glass, which he faced in committing the horrible deed. It would seem as if he had placed the muzzle of the pistol close against the inner corner of his right eye when he fired, or otherwise so small a bullet would not have produced such a terrible effect. When found, the feet were lying towards the looking-glass, showing that he had fallen backwards, and the pistol was tightly grasped in his hand and the finger still on the trigger. The bullet, about the size of a buckshot, had passed through his head into the ceiling. The entire upper part of his skull was blown off, and pieces were scattered about the room, and under his head was a large mass of clotted blood. On the chest in front of him lay an almost entire lobe of the brain, while the other lay *under* the other chest at the opposite corner, which stood a few inches above the floor. Not only the looking-glass, but the ceiling and entire corner of the room were spattered with brains.

The deceased was over seventy years of age, and reported to be very miserly. It is said rather than pay $1.50 water tax per annum, while boarding himself, he carried water all the way from the river, one-half a mile distant and up a steep hill. His wife left him some years ago, and married another man. Their only child is dead. His property amounts to several thousand dollars. It is said that a few days before his suicide he requested one of Mr. Eggert's family to procure him poison, but they supposed him to be jesting. The mania for self-destruction seems to be hereditary in his family, as his mother destroyed herself,—his brother, Henry Fowler, some years ago shot himself on the mountain near Foundryville, and a sister has made numerous attempts at self-destruction.

We remember the deceased well, for he was long the terror of the youth of Berwick, especially those inclined to rob his orchard back of town. He was grim looking, yet had a dry humor that made him many friends. His connexions are numerous and respectable.

WE have received *The Atlantic Monthly* for May. The following are its contents.

The Guardian Angel. Part V. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. History of the Sewing-Machines. A sketch of the invention of Sewing-Machines, of the difficulties and delays in securing their introduction to use, and of the changes effected by them. By James Parton.

Heart and Health. A Poem by Thos. Buchanan Read.

The Genius of Dickens. A critical essay, by E. P. Whipple.

Germany in New York. By Charles Dawson Shanly.

Katharine Morne. Part VII. By the author of "Herman."

Sorrow. A Poem.

The Plaintiff Nonsuited.

Some Unappreciated Characters. A humorous statement of the possible, but not popularly credited virtues of such personages as Solomon's Sluggard, the Old Man of the Sea, Xanthippe, Blue-Beard, Giallo, and Caliban. By C. C. Hazewell.

Oldport in Winter. By T. W. Higginson.

Marble Quarries. A Poem by Gen. H. B. Sargent.

The Custom of Burial with the Head toward the East. By Rev. N. L. Frothingham.

Heroes of Central Africa. By W. Winwood Reade.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

THE ancient town of Catawissa is in a high state of excitement over the "Liquor question." The teetotallers have inaugurated a vigorous campaign against the Hotel Keepers, and they have put themselves on the defensive. Counsel have been retained on both sides, and the contest will probably be decided by the Court next week.

IN Spain, the Cortes, being something like Congress, took up first and passed an act of Indemnity, freeing the government from legal liability for its late unconstitutional acts.

Our Congress at Washington has done the same thing for Lincoln, Stanton & Co., four or five times. Disgraceful.

Payments to the COLUMBIAN for April, 1867.

Columbia co.	$86 50	Dr L B Kline	6 00
J B Harman	2 00	Jos Sharpless	5 00
Henry Folk	1 00	Wm Hulme	2 00
S M Ellis	2 00	Shadrack Hess	1 00
Geo W Mears	2 00	J M Mowrer	1 00
Thos Hickey	00	Samuel Kline	2 00
Silas Conner	2 00	Daniel Kiefer	2 00
John Girton	00	Ep Trowbridge	2 00
W P White	2 00	Ep Evans	2 00
Joseph Walter	2 00	John Oman	2 00
Jac Terwilliger	2 00	Robert Stout	2 00
Samuel Betz	2 00	Henry Hill	2 00
Estate of Harman Millheim	15 00	Sam'l Kelchner	60
B H Karns	1 00	Hir M'Henry	2 00
H R Kline	2 00	J Notestine	2 00
Est Geo Kline	2 50	J V Bodine	2 00
C Whitenight	1 00	W Wintersteen	2 00
Scott township	2 00	John Newhard	2 00
B Wintersteen	2 00	Geo Moore	2 00
Geo Elwell	1 50	Geo Steadman	2 00
Rohr M'Henry	2 00	John Van Liew	2 00
J D Rice	1 00	Reuben Sitler	2 00
Jonas Rantz	2 00	Wm Webber	2 00
Ezra Vandine	2 00	L Eckroth	2 00
A J Carr	50	M'C Woodward	2 00
Geo Rechel	2 00	L H Creasy	2 00
Simon Lowry	00	Sol. Harman	2 00
John Rantz	1 00	J R Dinan	1 00
Jacob Young	1 00	T J Hutchinson	2 00
Jacob Metz	2 00	James Lake	2 00
J D Runyan	1 00	E J M'Henry	2 00
Jer Berger	2 00	U P M'Henry	2 00
John G Freeze	21 50	A Golder	2 00
Est W Robison	6 50	H M Beaver	1 00
R D Appleman	00	Geo B Markle	2 00
Henry Harman	2 00	Nicholas Kindt	2 00
Dr J K Kobbins	2 00	J Cunningham	1 00
J L Girton	2 50	Register's office	1 00
Paul Kline	2 00	Geo W Miller	1 00
W E Kelchner	2 00	Geo Eckroth	2 00
Peter Ent	00	J W Lynch	2 00
W E Albright	2 00		

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XVIII.

POPE'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

During that night the men slept in line of battle, but towards morning were placed in a stronger position farther to the rear, in consequence of threatening movements of the enemy. Daylight showed that they held Cedar Mountain in force, and though we had been reenforced, an attack on our part would have resulted in another repulse.

During the day Gen. Jackson sent in a flag of truce permitting us to bury our dead, which was readily accepted. The officers and men of the two armies mingled together freely, and talked as pleasantly as though but a few hours before they had not been engaged in deadly conflict and all around them lay the still unburied dead. Among the other singular meetings was that of Gen. Hartsuff and Gen. Stuart. The former on meeting, jocularly remarked: Hallo! Stuart, my boy how goes it? who'd a thought of such changes within so short a time? I was over you once you know; now you're a full Major-General, and I but a simple brigadier."

The enemy were astonished at the pluck and audacity displayed by our troops, especially in charging again and again their batteries; but they attributed it to the fact that our Regiments were mostly from Pennsylvania and New York.

The battle-field was anything but an inviting sight. The dead were being placed in trenches, some in cornfields and some in the woods. So slouchily were many buried, that it was a frequent sight to see an arm, a leg and sometimes a human face protrude, while not far off would be the carrion crow ready to feast on the mortal remains of our gallant dead so soon as we were out of sight. What a blessing it was that the fond mother, or bereaved wife knew nothing of the condition of the remains of those they loved so dearly. Farther to the rear the sight was more horrible. Those of the wounded who could ride were carried in two wheeled ambulances (especially designed for torture) to Culpepper, while the most dangerously wounded were scattered around on the grass awaiting their turn at the Surgeon's hands. Some would stiffen in death before reached—others would die during examination. Some would curse horribly, others would bear their wounds patiently, or send word home to their kindred by some attending comrade. A large brick house in rear of our battery was used as a hospital, and was entirely filled with men. The fine, large piano was used for an amputating table, and as I saw the blood trickle down through the ivory keys, and the pile of legs, arms, and other remnants of humanity under it, I thought how sad was the change since delicate fingers pressed those keys, and melody instead of groans came from the instrument. What a blessing is war!

Slaughter's Mountain, around which this battle was fought, is a remarkable eminence in the plain which stretches from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, and on to the Potomac. It rises abruptly at Cedar Run and terminates a mile this side of the Rapidan, and from its summit can be had one of the loviest views in Virginia. The silvery thread of the many streams can be distinctly traced as they flow through the beautifully undulating plain, and the once smiling villages which dot the surface give a pleasing variety to the shadowy woods and green fields. In the distance the Blue Ridge looms up, in itself a barriar to the passage of a hostile foe into the beautiful valley it encloses.

The Slaughter family had a handsome residence built near the summit, and commanding a fine view to the north. They were considered one of the "F. F. V's;" and the records lying scattered about the premises bore out their claim. Captain Philip Slaughter, at the age of seventeen joined the "Minute men" of Revolutionary renown as a private; and afterwards was commissioned as Lieutenant in the 11th Virginia Regiment of which Daniel Morgan was Colonel, and in which Lieutenant (afterwards Chief Justice) Marshall served. He participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and at the storming of Stony Point. He spent the winter 1777-8 at Valley Forge, and it is said, "while there his wardrobe was reduced to a single shirt, and while this was being washed he wrapped himself in a blanket. From the breast of his only shirt he had wristbands and a collar made, to complete his uniform for parade." Washington daily invited the officers in rotation to dine with him at his private table, but for want of decent clothing few were enabled to attend. Slaughter being so much better provided, went in the place of others, in order as he said, "that the Regiment might be represented." He lived until a few years ago, having been twice married, and had nineteen children and over one hundred descendants.

On Tuesday, the twelfth of August, Bayard's Brigade made a reconnoisance in our front and ascertained that Stonewall Jackson had retreated behind the Rapidan. As part of M'Clellan's forces had already been withdrawn from the Peninsula, and as each day helped to strengthen the force massing in our rear, this move of Jackson's was singular, and has been regarded as one of the the few blunders committed by that General.

On the fifteenth our Division was moved up to the Rapidan, where we were soon after joined by Sigel's Corps. By ascending the southern nob of Cedar Mountain, we not only obtained a good view of the enemy's position, but were enabled to locate Gordonsville, Madison C. H. and Charlottesville. We established a signal station on this point, much to the annoyance of the enemy.

ALL the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, are now Romanists.

WERE any further evidence of the prosperity of our town required, we would send the doubter to J. W. Chamberlin's Cheap Clothing Store in Hartman's Block. Though only established for a short time he employs a large number of experienced men and women, who do their work far better and neater than our city establishments. He has a large quantity of goods on hand suited for spring and summer wear, and now is the time to let M'Kenzie give you *fits*.

LEGAL NOTICES.

APPLICANTS FOR HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND LIQUOR STORE LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have made application to the Prothonotary of Columbia County for Tavern, Restaurant and Liquor Store License to be granted at the coming May Term:

Bloom	John Lemcock	Tavern
"	John F Cashow	"
"	Geo W Manger	"
"	Bernard Stoliner	"
"	G A Jacoby	"
"	L D Mendelsohn	Liquor Store
"	Wm H Gilmore	Eating House
"	H Stohner	"
"	John F Cashow	" "
Beaver	John S Mann	Tavern
"	C Sharman & Son	"
Benton	John F Styles	"
Berwick	M H Gilbright	"
Briarcreek	Gideon G Hosler	"
Catawissa	Henry J Clark	"
"	J B Kistler	"
"	Phillip Gotschall	"
"	Kline & Gilbert	Liquor Store
"	J D Bunyan	Eating House
"	Levi Kedger	Eating House
Centre	John Grover	Tavern
"	H B Lohman	Eating House
"	Samuel Dietterich	"
Centralia	A W Creamer	Liquor Store
"	Thos O'Conner,	"
"	John Cannon,	Tavern
"	H A Weldensaul	"
"	Stephen Horan	Eating House
"	Michael O'Haire	"
"	Thos Gerety	"
"	Samuel Richard	"
"	Patrick Killeen,	"
"	Robert Farrell	"
"	Mary Chapman	"
"	Stephen Thomas	"
"	D. Herrington	"
"	Thomas O'Conner	"
"	John Siglinger	"
Conyngham	D T M'Kiernan	Tavern
"	Thomas Monroe	"
"	Samuel Lolley	"
"	John L Kline	"
Fishingcreek	E Cuangst	"
Greenwood	Cornelius M'Carn	"
"	Milton E Cox	"
"	Joseph F Long	"
"	Humphrey Parker	"
Hemlock	John Hartman	"
Locust	Ludwig Thiele	"
"	Joshua Womer	"
"	John Kline	"
"	Isaac Rhodes	"
"	David Yoger	"
Maine	Samuel Yetter	Tavern
Madison	A K Smith	"
"	Samuel Kisely	"
Mifflin	Aaron Hess	"
Montour	Geo H Brown	"
"	Brown & Coleman	Eating House
"	Wm. Butler	"
Mt Pleasant	——Melick	"
Orange	Jacob Goas	Tavern
"	John Snyder	"
"	Israel Mummey	"
Scott	Philip D Keller	"
"	John Savage	"
"	John Hummel	"
"	Wm. Beasley	"
"	J D Rice	Eating House

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

TRIAL LIST FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

1. Wm. L. Lance vs. Alfred Creveling et. al.
2. Benjamin Zarr and Wife vs. Wm. Sharpless.
3. Edward Hilner vs. The Locust Mountain Coal Company.
4. M. Chamberlin use vs. Silas D. Edgar.
5. Jacob Beasley vs. The Catawissa Railroad Co.
6. Henry F. Sies vs. The Borough of Berwick.
7. Eli Jones vs. Miles C. Abbott et. al.
8. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
9. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
10. Mary E. Green vs. R. S. Howell et. al.
11. John Lawrence vs. Barney M'Beraty.
12. David Yeager vs. Clinton Hewitt et. al.
13. John W. Leseher vs. Peter S. Bisbel.
14. Woodley & Polie vs. John W. Lescher.
15. Elias Krum use vs. Daniel Krum's admr's.
16. Phebe Fry vs. Daniel Krum's admr's.
17. Wm. A. Marr vs. James Dyke.
18. Sylvester L. Fritz vs. W. C. Green's adm'r.
19. Jacob S. Evans vs. W. C. Green's adm'r.
20. J. P. Dunlap vs. Jane Yetter.
21. Jacob A. Swisher vs. Abel Thomas.
22. Jacob A. Swisher vs. Richard Lyons.
23. James Gutman vs. Michael Crane.
24. George Brown vs. Leonard Steinman.
25. W. Jas. M'Feeginis vs. Barney M'Beraty.
26. Jas. Shackhouse vs. Thos. Shackhouse's Ext's.
27. Joseph Lilley vs. Peter Mellick.
28. Creveling & Brown vs. Andrew Creveling.
29. Deborah Dean vs. Owen L. Dean.
30. Edward M'Hall et. al. vs. John sweeney.
31. Charles Ent and Wife vs. F. C. Cleaver.
32. Franklin Yocum vs. William T. Shuman.
33. William Pearson et. al. vs. Simon C. Shive.
34. John P. Strouse use vs. Samuel Neyhart.

GRAND JURORS
FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Andrew Madison.
Bruarcreek—Isaac Bogart.
Berwick, Borough—John M'Abell.
Benton—Isaac K. Kneisbaum.
Centre—Samuel Hutchison, Elias Creasy.
Catawissa—Henry J. Miller.
Conyngham—Daniel T. M'Kiernan.
Columbia—David Salinger, George M. Howell, Jackson Alo.
Greenwood—Humphrey Parker.
Hemlock—Peter Bengler.
Jackson—Robert Edgar.
Mt. Pleasant—Isaac Vandersilve, Elias Howell.
Mifflin—Aaron Mostoller, John B. Angle.
Maine—Aaron Miller.
Madison—William Purcell.
Pine—Shadrick Ikes.
Roaringcreek—Abraham Beaver.
Scott—Wheeler Shultz, Richard Kile.

TRAVERSE JURORS
FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Josiah B. Farnan, Isaiah Hartman, Thomas J. Wenner.
Briarcreek—Enos Adams, John Foster, jr.
Berwick—Charles F. Brandt, Nathan Breckender, Nathan Breckenser, sr.
Benton—William H. Rittenhouse.
Catawissa—John Martz, Adam Federolf.
Franklin—George Hartman.
Fishingcreek—Wm. Ash, Philip Appleman.
Greenwood—Henry Manning, John Miller.
Hemlock—Hugh W. Reynolds, Andrew J. Emmett, Isaac Pursell, William H. Shoemaker, Wm. Winterstein, John Betz.
Locust—Peter Miller, Jacob Harner.
Mifflin—John C. Hess.
Montour—Isaac Mowry.
Madison—Wm. Bethel, Samuel Limby, jr.
Mt. Pleasant—Peter Hippenstiel.
Orange—Jesse Brunstetter.
Pine—Ira Pursell.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Reiley.
Scott—John Shannon, A. G. Thornton.
Sugarloaf—Joseph R. Fritz, Henry C. Hess.

WIDOWS APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, 1867, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estate will take notice:

1. Widow of William Buckalew, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of Robert Gallagay, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
3. Widow of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
4. Widow of George B. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
5. Widow of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, deceased.
6. Widow of Adam Lutz, late of Benton township, deceased.
7. Widow of Alexander Yeaple, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
8. Widow of George M'Keon, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
9. Widow of Henry Hosler, late of Beaver township, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF FRANKLIN CREVELING, A LUNATIC.—Notice is hereby given that Catharine Creveling, Committee of Franklin Creveling a lunatic, has filed his first account of the management of the estate of the said lunatic with the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, and that the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, for the hearing and confirmation, on Tuesday, the seventh day of May next.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, March 2, 1867.

BRIDGE NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the Catawissa Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., or seventy-five cents per share, on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 20th instant.

JOHN SHARPLESS,
Treasurer.

Catawissa Bridge Office,
April 5, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CATHARINE BEAT, by her next friend, vs. No. 23, December Term, 1866.
next friend John Shoener, }
vs. } In Divorce.
THOMAS BEAT. }

To Thomas Beat, Respondent Sir:—The Court have appointed a Master to take testimony in the above case, of which all persons interested are hereby notified to take notice, that I will attend to the duties of my appointment on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, 1867, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in this county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash locks, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; and trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, lead pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint
brushes, horse brushes, sleigh
bells, lead cakes, enamelled kettles, brass kettles,
copper kettles,
stew kettles, sauce
pans, broad
axes, nails,

Sleighs, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,
Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at
CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the front room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG, FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS

and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.

Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEBB.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon.

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association.

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER
ELASTIC-STICH
SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK
STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. Their No. 0 is

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

containing many improvements, adopted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $60; with Hemmers, $65.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS, *Agent*,
Hartman's Building,
Bloomsburg,
Columbia County, Pa.

Mar29'67-1y.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG
CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimers for Ladies' coats,
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Good assortment of
LADIES & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS,

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

AUCTIONEER.

MORRIS COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue for the last seven years, would inform the people that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa.

[mar27-67.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PADDY RUN
COAL COMPANY,
OF
SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE
MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of
FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½,) every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being quietly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de

Farmer's Department.

Tobacco for Lice on Animals and Plants.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In your paper of April 4th, a correspondent inquires, "What is the best method of killing lice on calves and cattle, and will the same thing kill fleas on dogs?"

I have found by experience that a strong decoction of tobacco, will destroy vermin on either animals or plants. I have used it extensively during many years, for destroying ticks on sheep and lambs; have dipped thousands of them in tobacco water, made by boiling coarse damaged, cheap tobacco, or stems and waste, in water, and have found it an effectual cure for the scab, which disease is caused by the working of an insect or mite in the the skin of the sheep. It is a sovereign remedy for the blue lice on cattle and horses.

Tobacco water will destroy the aphis, or plant louse. Gardeners find their green-house plants need to be submitted to a deluging of this wash occasionally, to place them in a condition to become healthy and vigorous. When applied to fruit trees, if coarse waste tobacco is used, add one pound of copperas to five gallons of the wash. Plug tobacco contains copperas in quantities sufficient to kill any animal, who has not accustomed himself, by slow degrees, to its use.

Almost every tree or plant is infested with an injurious insect, peculiar to itself, which preys upon its substance, and will, if in sufficient numbers, destroy its vitality. The hop, in sections infested with the hop aphis, is frequently either wholly or partially destroyed; when, by one or two thorough applications of tobacco water, by means of a force pump or garden engine, as they commence their work, the whole aphis army might be swept away. When the vine is trained low, upon seven feet stakes and twine, a garden engine is unnecessary, as the wash can be applied as effectually, and with less waste, with a common large hand syringe.

Tobacco smoke will stupefy any animal and if used in a sufficient quantity, has a fatal effect upon all which plug tobacco will destroy. Indeed, there seems to be but one animal-mammalia-upon which tobacco in either shape, does not have an immediate fatal effect. However, if that animal would otherwise be infested with insects, even trichinæous in their nature, in the mouth, tobacco will keep them away. Perhaps that is their case.

If a sheep or calf is covered with a rubber or leathern spread, or thick blanket, and a smoke of tobacco is made under this covering, in half an hour or less every tick and nit will be destroyed. Currant worms may be served in the same manner. This is not only an effective remedy against vermin, but a good use for a most obnoxious weed.

F. W. COLLINS.

Potatoes.

No other root, plant or vegetable that we have under cultivation, the tomato alone excepted, is such an inveterate back-slider—so prone to run backwards to utter ruin—as the potato. I have watched and worked with him long, and under all manner of conditions. Inherently, he is an unreliable scamp; never content until he has gone back to his original worthlessness, as the *Batata Colorado* of the Pacific Andean slope, or the hill side of Guatimala. There, and back to that status, he is content to go on forever, producing little purple tubers the size of grape shot and consistency of putty. Starting with six of the best varieties, and experimenting with them nine years consecutively, keeping them wide asunder, I found every potato of them backsliding at about the same rate of speed, all converging, toward the common point of worthlessness. Then, by changing tactics—planting sections of the eye ends only, or rather laying them out on the surface of clean, coarse sand, a foot in depth, having a subsoil of clay so impregnated with nitre that it kept the sand continually moist in the hottest weather, and covering with a foot of straw and leaves litter, but first sowing over the surface a dry compost of wood ashes, salt, hen manure and loam—in the second year all the potatoes came back to something better than their original standard.

Innately the potato is a vagabond requiring to be closely looked after, and his status of respectability maintained by absolute coercion. Just let him have his head and he goes headlong to ruin as fast as a potato can. Some eccentricities and mysteries too about the potato are not very clearly understood. Once I planted half an acre with what I purchased for full blood, pure Chenangoes, and at digging they came out yellow, red, blue, white, and drab—more colors, shapes and varieties than all the sorts we have on our latest potato list.

The Bermudan potato planters go to New York for seed, never planting potatoes of their own growing. Ranging along West street, they gather up all the potatoes of all the low-priced sorts they can find, usually buying largely of the old-fashioned long red, or "marino," because of the low price and general soundness. In their stock they may have a dozen varieties, ranging as widely different as ever potatoes did. These they plant mixed promiscuously as they buy them, and at digging time the crop comes out every potato is fair, full-blood Bermudan, every trace of Yankee paternity lost. On the whole the potato is a tricky, unreliable fellow with too many eyes by half. If we can manage to put out say about half of them, I believe we can better keep him it subjection.

Curing Beef.

The following receipt for curing beef, which I have used for the past two years, I consider superior to any that I have ever used:

For 100 lbs. of beef, take 4 quarts of coarse salt, 4 lbs. of sugar, 2 ounces saltpeter, 1 ounce of saleratus. Mix the ingredients well together, and sprinkle the composition on the beef as you pack it. The juice of the meat will dissolve the composition and make brine enough for the meat. My beef, cured in this way, keeps perfectly sweet until it is all used up. C. T. ALVORD.

For the Young Folks.

The Fisherman and his Wife.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

"Well, wife," said the fisherman, "are you king?" "Yes," said she, "I am king." And when he had looked at her for a long time, he said, "Ah, wife! what a fine thing it is to be king! now we shall never have anything more to wish for as long as we live." "I don't know how that may be," said she; "never is a long time. I am king, it is true; but I begin to get tired of that, and I think I should like to be emperor." "Alas, wife! why should you wish to be emperor?" said the fisherman. "Husband," said she, "go to the fish! I say I will be emperor." "Ah, wife!" replied the fisherman, "the fish cannot make an emperor I am sure and I should not like to ask him for such a thing." "I am king," said Isabill, "and you are my slave; so go at once!"

So the fishermam was forced to go; and he muttered as he went along, "This will come to no good, it is too much good to ask; the fish will be tired at last, and than we shall be sorry for what we have done." He soon came to the sea-shore; and the water was quite black and muddy, and a mighty whirlwind blew over the waves and rolled them about, but he went as near as he could to the water's brink, and said,—

"Oh man of the sea!
Hearken to me!
My wife Isabill
Will have her own will,
And hath sent me to beg a boon of thee!"

"What would she have now?" said the fish. "Ah!" said the fisherman, "she wants to be emperor." "Go home," said the fish; "she is emperor already."

So he went home again; and as he came near he saw his wife Isabill sitting on a very lofty throne made of solid gold, with a great crown on her head full two yards high; and on each side of her guards and attendants in a row, each one smaller than the other, from the tallest giant down to a little dwarf no bigger than my finger. And before her stood princes, and dukes, and earls: and the fisherman went up to her and said, "Wife are you emperor?" "Yes," said she "I am emperor." "Ah!" said the man, as he gazed upon her, "what a fine thing it is to be emperor!" "Husband," said she, "why should we stop at being emperor? I will be pope next." "O wife, wife!" said he, "how can you be pope?" there is but one pope at a time in Christendom" "Husband," said she, "I will be pope this very day." "But," replied the husband, "the fish cannot make you pope." "What nonsense!" said she; "If he can make an emperor, he can make a pope;

So the fisherman went but when he came to the shore the wind was raging, and the sea was tossed up and down in boiling waves, and the ships were in trouble, and rolled fearfully upon the tops of the billows. In the middle of the heavens there was a little piece of blue sky, but towards the south all was red, as if a dreadful storm was rising. At this sight the fisherman was dreadfully frightened, and he trembled so that his knees knocked together: but still he went down near to the shore and said,—

"Oh man of the sea!
Hearken to me!
My wife Isabill
Will have her own will,
And hath sent me to beg a boon of thee!"

"What does she want now?" said the fish. "Ah!" said the fisherman, "my wife wants to be pope." "Go home," said the fish; "she is pope already."

Then the fisherman went home, and found Isabill sitting on a throne that was two miles high. And she had three great crowns on her head, and around her stood all the pomp and power of the church. And on each side of her were two rows of burning lights, of all sizes, the greatest as large as the highest and biggest tower in the world, and the least no larger than a small rushlight. "Wife," said the fisherman, as he looked at all this greatness, "are you pope?" "Yes," said she, "I am pope." "Well, wife," replied he, "it is a grand thing to be pope; and now you must be easy, for you can be nothing greater." "I will think about that," said the wife. Then they went to bed: but Dame Isabill could not sleep all night for thinking what she should be next. At last, as she was dropping to asleep, morning broke, and the sun rose. "Ha!" thought she, as she woke up and looked at it through the window, "after all I cannot prevent the sun rising." At this thought she was very angry, and wakened her husband, and, said, "Husband, go to the fish and tell him I must be lord of the sun and moon." The fisherman was half asleep, but the thought frightened him so much that he started and fell out of bed. "Alas, wife!" said, he, "cannot you be easy with being pope?" "No," said she, "I am very uneasy as long as the sun and moon rise without my leave. Go to the fish at once!"

Then the man went shivering with fear; and as he was going down to the shore a dreadful storm arose, so that the trees shook. And all the heavens became black with stormy clouds, and the lightnings played, and the thunders rolled; and you might have seen in the sea great black waves, swelling up like mountains with crowns of white foam upon thir heads. And the fisherman crept towarts the sea, and cried out as well as he could,—

"Oh man of the sea!
Hearken to me!
My wife Isabill
Will have her own will,
And hath sent me to beg a boon of thee!"

"What does she want now?" said the fish. "Ah!" said he, "she wants to be lord of the sun and moon." "Go home," said the fish, "to your pig-stye again."

And there they live to this very day.

"Jim, I e-can t-tell you how t-to s-sell j-just twice as m-much o-oil as you do now!"

"Well, how?" groaned he.

"F-fill your measure."

WHEN is a tired man like a thief? When he needs *a resting*.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
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consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
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DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
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HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
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PAINTS AND OILS,
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GROCERIES,
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QUEENSWARE,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
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Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
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IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just received from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN B. MOYER.

ROYAL & ROYER,

Successors to

GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

Nos. 309 and 311 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, NUTS, &c., &c.

STOHNER & WIDMEYER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name and firm of STOHNER & WIDMEYER, will continue at the "Old Stand" the business of confectionery, fruit, nuts, &c.

BERNHARD STOHNER,
FRED. E. WIDMEYER.

Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 23 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

and Dealers in

SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,

No 230 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,

Wholesale Dealers in

FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,

No. 106 North Wharves,

second door above Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,

Philadelphia.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,

Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,

HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

THREADS, SEWING SILKS,

TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,

Also Manufacturers of

BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,

and Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,

No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

S. L. BETTLE,

with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,

DRY GOODS,

No. 49 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 53 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,

Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS, DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,

Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 303 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

No. 43 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

WATSON & JANNEY,

Importers and Jobbers of

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,

No. 253 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE, BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 330 Market Street, south side,

Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars addres

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Columbia County, Pa.

jan25'67.]

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 3. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

On and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at HUNGSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c.,

No. 61 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

between Cherry and Race, west side,

Philadelphia.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,

No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,

Philadelphia.

RISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

No. 151 North Third Street,

five doors below Race.

Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 234 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN GREEN,

Dealer in

CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,

No. 33 North Second Street,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,

No. 12 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. V. LAMBERT,

with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,

No. 304 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,

Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed M. I. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR, From negatives made in the various campaigns, and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS,

Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 30 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, etc., etc.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C.O.D. will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. nov17-1y

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER, W. B. KOONS, JOHN DETRICK, H. DIGLEMILLER, MICHAEL HELLER, DR. F. C. HARRISON, JOHN DOAK, DANIEL NOYER, SYLVESTER PURSEL, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,

PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,

and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for

COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES

made to order.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.

HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,

Wholesale and Retail.

PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.

VULCAN HEATER,

for heating two or more rooms.

PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY HEATING, and every variety of STOVES.

JOHN I. HESS,

No. 349 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

W. I. BURKHART,

Importer and Dealer in

IRON AND STEEL,

No. 69 Front Street,

Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr5'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 North Third Streets,

between Market and Arch Streets.

Philadelphia.

CHARLES KLECKNER,

Manager.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER,

Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA,

Proprietor.